## THE SOUTH.

Activity of the Armies in the Southwest. .

How the Pirate Tallahassee Escaped from Porter's Fleet.

Rebel Account of the Battle of Nashville.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT SUMMIT, MISS.

Mix Hundred Bales of Cotton, Twenty-three Houses and Commissary Stores Burned,

A.c.,

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 31.] ENTS OF GENERAL THOMAS' AND GENERAL DICK TAYLOR'S FORCES.

towards Clinton from Baton Rouge and Bayou and returned. Activity is reported on the Missis-river. Troops are going up and down. Most of as' army are reported to have marched West from Indumbia and Clinton on the Tennessee river. A portion of these forces, including A. J. Smith's, are said to be in

THE PLEAT OFF MOBILE. There is no change in the feet off Mobile. The enemy

accidental fire at Summit, Miss., on the New Or-Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, on Friday s, destroyed twenty-three houses and six hundred of cotton, with a quantity of commissary and schoon, in Pike county. Before the war it contained els and twelve stores.

THE ESCAPE OF THE PIRATE TALLAHASSEE PROM PORTER'S PLEET.

The enemy's newspapers have falsely reported the milabsesee as captured. She ran into New Inlet just ter the capture of Fort Fisher, when, discovering that ifft, put to sea and made good his escape. He touched tches, who has reached this city. The news, if brought by the messenger has not been mad

PRE TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AT NASH In the House of Representatives on Monday, Mr. Mack

introduced a preamble and resolutions setting forth hat it is reported that the federal authorities in Nash nd treating them in such manner as to cause their deati degrees, and instructing the special Committee on aints. The resolutions were adopted.

A Rebel Account of the Battle of Nash
(From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan 26.)

Though it is nearly two months since the battle of Bashville was fought, a Southern account of it is just published. We find it in the Atlanta Appeal, furnished by a writer who seems to know what he is writing about. While it is very late to apply the antidots to the poison centained in the flaring accounts given by the Yankees of this reverse, yet we give place to the account as a matter of history. It shows that there has been no "rout" of flood's army, nor any demoralisation in its ranks. After according the fight at Franklin, the writer says:—

"At an early hour the next day the dead were buried and the wounded placed in hospitals, and we took up the me of march that evening in the direction of Nashville. Fe met with no opposition until we reached the vicinity of Brown's creek, about three miles and a half from Nashville, where we established our lines, resting the right of our infanty on the Chattancoga Railroad and our left near the Harding pike, and extending our right and left with avairy to the Cumberland river. Our infantry line was wall fortified, and upon our infantry flanks we were constructing small forte, to be manned with seventy-five or the hundred men each; but before the completion of hese works, on the 16th instant, the enemy assaulted for a five me right and left. It was for some time uncertain which was the demonstration and which the real cases.

The assault upon our right resulted in a loss to be enemy, in killed and wounded, of about three hundred and about one o'cluck it became evident that the nearly intended to give us battle upon our left flank.

Bout half-past two o'clock he attacked the redoubt upon as left flask with everwhelming numbers and carried the redoubt, capturing about seventy-five men and four pieces of artillery. He then attacked the other redoubt, about the first, attacking it front and flank, and carried it, the men excaping to our line. The enemy advanced about half a mile towards the loft wing of our infantry line; here we held them in check until night closed in upon us and onded hostilities for the day. General Hood immediately withdraw everything from the right of the Franklin pike, massed his whole force on the left, established his line, and constructed strong rife pits in the course of the night, (seling assured that the enemy did not outnumber us.

"I have never indulged as high hopes of the results of a coming battle, because I was consident the Army of Tennessee had never had so good an opportunity for a great victory. I had seen the Army of Tennessee consumer and whip the enemy with even greater disparity of numbers in-the open field, and I slid not believe it possible for three times our numbers to attack us in front and drive us from our fortifications.

"At half-past eight o'clock in the morning the skirmishing commenced, and at about ten o'clock our line was rigorously assaulted with two, and in some places three, lines of battle. The enemy was repulsed with great daughter. About twelve o'clock we were assaulted again, and again the enemy was driven back. About half-past three o'clock our whole line was again assaulted, though not with the same vigor of previous assaulted, though not with the same vigor of previous assaulted, though not with the same vigor of previous assaulted, though not with the same vigor of previous assaulted, though not with the same vigor of previous assaulted, though not with the same vigor of previous assaulted, though not with the same vigor of previous assaulted, though not with the same vigor of previous assaulted, though not divide the previous assaulted and the same of the distance of the sa

English Snobs in Rebeldom.

English Snobs in Rebeldom.

PRINTY-A-LINERS.

(From the Richmond Examiner, Jan. 26.)

It is a mistake to suppose that the citizens of the Concernity States are desperately defending their country against a powerful foe in order to produce artistic effects for the contemplation of speciators in foreign lands. This is not a drama we are enacting upon the stage, with English and French ladies in the boxes, eyeling us blrough forynettes, criticising and appleading. Yet, in Barope they do evidently believe that this is precisely the ature of the performance, and that their notice of our chorts is of a patronizing character. No wonder they call pometimes into this mistake; bocause any cockney correspondent of a British newspaper who comes amongst the having a contract at one penny per line, but unable to the companies in the safe of the performent of a British newspaper who comes amongst the correctly his own language, and utterly admissable into good society in his own country, has any to present bimself here, and the chances are that he safed to be a guest at the headquarters of some Converse general officer; and is sure to be admitted to take department of the general officer; and is sure to be admitted to the decrease general officer; and is sure to be admitted to the decrease basiness, and eyen his artises pystile with his

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY

speech of the President on the Constitutional Amendment.

The Amendment Ratified by Rhode Island, Michigan and Illinois,

Speech of Mr. Lincoln on the Constitu-tional Amendment. The serenading party last night having played sever

the amendment will be when fully consummated. A born hereafter. In fact, it would be urged that it die for all the evila (Applause.) It winds the whole thing up He would repeat that it was the fitting, if not in game we are playing. He could not but congratulate all present, himself, the country and the whole world, upon

THE METHOD OF RATIFYING THE AMENDMENT.

that confidential talk to be printed in Liverpool.

But this reporter is especially diffuse and graphic on the subject of Mr Davis:—"I have seen President Davis, and observed him under those circumstances which give the clue to character and draw out the real feelings and powers of the man." The first time he draws the portrait of the President is when he is received in the Executive mansion, and Mr. Davis instantly begins to fondie his own children in the most artices way possible. "Wake up Jex.", you little rebel, and go to bed!" This was the admirable sentence which fell from the lips of our noble President; and then, we are told followed "a scene which arew out all the tender affections," &c. Artless and unauspicious patriol! He is supposed to have little imagined that the British reporter was going to reveal that scene of tenderness; but the reporter himself had no doubt the President was sitting for his portrait, and he said to himself, now this will come well into one of my letters; any Liverpool man, who is himself a father, cannot fail to be touched by the little tableaus. It is Agealiaus and his young Spartans—only Agesilaus evidently did not know it was a reporter who surprised him in that game.

Afterwares the reporter took observations of Mr. Davis in quite another tableau—"bowing down on his knees before his Maker in St. Paul'v clearch." Think of that! This scene, too, was made more impressively the fact that "General R. E. Lee was sho an humble and devout worshipper." Really, one would almost say that Liverpool must patronize those amiable people a little. But the portrait was not yet complete. He had to see the President receiving official people on business, "showing that the statesman could play with men as well as the father could with the child;" he had to see him when Dr. Minnegorde presented a petition from thirty peaceable Confederate citizens, arrested and imprisoned by the enemy; and when the President, instead of directing any retaliation, said "My heart bleeds." Truly Liverpool will h ALBANT, Feb. 2, 1865. The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery wil require to be ratified by formal bill. The concurren

Rhode Island.
THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT RATIFIED BY
THE LEGISLATURE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 2, 1865. The Rhode Island House of Representatives this morn ing passed a resolution approving and adopting the pro-posed amendment to the United States constitution. The vote stood 62 yeas against 4 nays.

The Rhode Island Senate has also concurred in the passage of the resolution ratifying the constitut

A bill was presented in the House this afternoon ratify ing the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and

and laying himself out to earn a European reputation rather than to do Confederate business.

Rebel Critique on Scott's Autobiography.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 25.]

We presented to our readers a few days ago an extract from the autobiography of Winfield Scott, that illustrious defunct, who has been lying in state in a fine hotel in New York since the beginning of the war. His reputation was docently buried soon after the first battle of Manusaes—his body still survives; though, having parted with his reputation, he is naturally engaged in trying to take his own life, and, judging from the specimen furnished in his autobiography, he is endeavoring to do it with a very dull instrument. The paragraph copied in the Dispatch is an attack upon old General Taylor, commonly called "Rough and Ready," whom Scott, the greatest man alive or dead, in his own estimation, disposes of, now that Taylor is dead, in a truculent and merciless fashion. We have nothing to say of the good taste of making a hyena like descent into the tomb of an old comrade in arms. This is a thing emimently in Scott's line. But, while he is endeavoring to make General Taylor ridiculous, he treats his readers to an exhibition of characteristic complacency and pretention that throws completely into the shade honest Old Zach's defects and prajudices, and makes them quite dignified and respectable.

In what we have to say on this subject we are not governed by antipathies to Scott because of his Unionism. General Taylor was as good a Union man while he lived as Scott, and, for aught we know, might have remained the same after secession. It is possible even that, in 1861, he might have planned the battle of Manassas, instead of Winfield Scott. We are very glad he did not, both on account of our ancient love of Old Zach, and a strong assurance that he would have proved a much more troublesome customer than "the great soldier of the age." But we admired him as an honest, genuine man, as well as a gallant and successful soldier. Thus much premised will be adopted nearly unanimously.

cities, and there was also a general ringing of bells throughout the State in honor of the passage of the con-

Illinois. RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMEND-MENT BY THE LEGISLATURE. CHICAGO, Feb. 2, 1865

The General Assembly of Illinois yesterday ratified the onstitutional amendment abolishing slavery. The vote in the Senate stood 18 year, against 6 nays, and in th

Michigan.

But, I remember, when the fight was done, When I was dry with rage and extreme toil. Breathless with rage, leaning upon my sword. Came there a certain lord, neat, trimly dress'd, Fresh as a bridegroom, &c. Ac.

To be so pester'd with a popinjay, Out of my grief and my impatience, Answer'd negligently, I know not what behalve that he "would not touch him with a popinia with a popinia with a property of the second section of the second secon

Probably that he "would not touch him with a pair of

Marine Disaster.

PROVINCETOWN, Feb. 2, 1866.
The British schooner Edith, from Cornwallis for New York, with a cargo of potatoes, came ashore on Race Point last night. The vessel was uninjured. Her cargo

MILITARY EXECUTION AT FORT COLUMNUS, -James

Devlin, alias Patrick Diamond, alias Frank Tully, is to-

day, between the bours of twelve and three o'clock P. M., to suffer the extreme penalty of the law for de-

P. M., to suffer the extreme penalty of the law for desertion. The unfortunate man entered the army as a bounty man and deserted; again enlisted, received the bounty and deserted, and a third time enlisted, but this time in the navy, from which he was taken by the millitary authorities, court martialed and sentenced to be shot. His apprehension was brought about from information lodged against him by the woman with whom he cohabited while in the city, and the facts of his desertion were abundantly proved, and were still further substantiated by a full confession which he made while upon trial. The sentence of the court was approved by the President, and Fort Columbus designated as the place of execution.

will be sold at once as the weather is very severe.

The constitutional amendment abolishing slavery was ratified by the Legislature this morning.

SALUTE AT COLUMNUS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2, 1865. One hundred guns were fired at Columbus, Ohio, this evening, in honor of the constitutional amendment abol-Out of my grief and my impalience.

Answer'd negligently, I know not what.

—Probably that he "would not touch him with a pair of tongs."

It is true enough that Old Zach had little learning; and if he had possessed ever so much—as much, for instance, as Scott and Bacon—we doubt whether it would have made him any more efficient in the Northwest, in Florida, or Mexico. He might have talked Latin to Black Hawk, Greek to Oscola, and Hebrew to Santa Anna, without once convincing them of the error of their ways. Why, even Scott, who, every once knows, it as familiar with each of these languages as with his mother tougue, with which no man ever took greater liberties, could not convince the people of the United States that he was a better soldier than General Taylor. Every one knows that Scott is an author of great and versatile genius, that he wrote the Commentaries on the Hible, in such general use among evangelical persuasions, and also the Waverley Novels. But this did not cable him so far to outshine old Zach in the field as to become President of the United States. Hence those tears. However, Scott gractously concedes that Tayor had "a good store of common sense." It is a pity that Taylor cannot return the compliment. No man ever possessed less of that substantial commedity than Winfield Scott.

He even admits, in his lofty style, that Taylor "was kind, sincere and hospitable, in a plain way." No one ever said that of Scit. His kindness, sincerity and hespitable, were all of a gorgeous, gala kind. Old Zach, whose pedigree was "F. F. V." and whose purse could have paid with east even Winfield Scott's debts, never approached that magnifice in hospitably at other people is expense. "The frontier and small posts," whist Scott flourished about in large cities, with equipages not paid for, and went to Europe, expecting to excite a sensation in countries which were yet reeling under the tread of Aspolency demanded that magnifice in hospitably at other people is expense. "The frontier and small posts," whilst Scott flo

Proceedings in the Maryland Legislature.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

A message was received from Governor Bradford, stating that he had just received from the Secretary of State of the United States notification of the fact that the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery forever had been adopted by Congress, and concluding as follows:—

stitution of the United States abolishing slavery forever had been adopted by Congress, and concluding as follows:—

"As this proposed amendment requires the ratification of the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, which there is every reason to believe it will promptly receive, I take the earliest opportunity of bringing the subject to your attention, in the hope that Maryland will be the first State to adopt the amendment proposed."

Mr. McCattler moved that the message be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Aversson opposed its reference to any committee. The motion to refer was rejected.

Mr. Harris asked the unanimous consent of the House to offer a suitable resolution on the subject.

Mr. Williams objected.

On motion of Mr. Mutus, by a vote of the House, leave was granted, and Mr. Harris offered the following:—

Whereas, it is provided by the fifth article of the constitution of the United States of America that Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the said constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, or in the several states of the convention of proposing amendments, which is either case shall be valid to all intent and purposes as part of the second survivo when ratified by the conventions in three fourths thereof, several States, or the convention when ratified by the conventions in three fourths thereof, according that the city of Washington, on Monday, the 6th day of December, 1864, it was

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two thirds of both houses concurring), that the following article by three fourths of said Legislatures, which when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, while when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, whereof the proposed to the Legislatures of the Secten States, as has amendment to the constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fo

Article 18. Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitade, except as a punishment for crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shell exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

He it emeeted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the aforeasid amendment be and the same is hereby confirmed and ratified.

the sforcasid amendment be and the same is hereby confirmed and ratified.

A motion was made to again suspend the rules that the resolution might be read the second time, which prevailed by a vote of 52 yeas to 25 nays, and the resolution was read and passed by yeas and nays, as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Speaker, Agnew, Anderson, Angel, Bartel, Buhrman, Clift, Cook, Groniee, Cummings, Darling, Dean, Eavey, Everhart, Garrison, Hambleton, Harris, Hazen, Ijodinan, Homan, Hynes, Jones, Keefer, King, Kirk, Leaveston, Lee of Battimore city, Luisby, Markey, McCanley, McCuleugh, Miller of Washington, Mules, Nortis, Parker, Pennington, Fükington, Potect, Rimehart, Shaw, Bherry, Showare, Sothower, Smith of Alegany, Smith of Frederick, Soper, Tarr, Tull, Valliant, Wardwell, Willis, Wooden and Sengice—65.

Zeigler-65,
Kays.—Messrs. Calvert, Calros, Chew, Comegys, Fooks,
Kays.—Messrs. Calvert, Calros, Chew, Comegys, Fooks,
Kays.—Messrs. Calvert, Calros, Chew, Comegys, Fooks,
Malone, Miller of Anne Aroudel, Nairne, Rider, Robinson,
Silver, Smith of Dorchester, Stewart, Tolson, Usilton, Warner, Williams and Wilson—23.

A series of resolutions approving of the course of the national administration, denouncing the rebellion and slavery, and requesting compensation by the general government for the slaves of loyal owners emancipated by the new constitution, were read by the gentleman and one hundred copies ordered to be printed.

Debate in the Legislature of West Virginia on the Abolition of Slavery.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1865.

The bill to abolish slavery in this State was read a

second time.

Mr. Lamb offered a substitute for the bill in the shape of a resolution proposing to amend the seventh section

free before the time specified if the Legislature chose to say so.

Mr. Galloway spoke in favor of the bill and in opposition to the substitute.

Mr. Abans, in view of the anticipated action of Congress in regard to the abolition of slavery everywhere, did not feel like voting for either the bill or the substitute at this time.

Mr. Laxs said he was not going to be led into a discussion of the general subject of slavery. The House was sufficiently enlightened upon that subject. He desired to confine himself to the constitutional question, and contended that the bill was in conflict with the constitution because in providing that certain slaves should be free at a certain time the negative was implied. The constitution because in provided that every male citizen over twenty-one years of age, not otherwise disqualified, should be entitled to vote, and therefore implies that the spoke at some length, stating that no person of any induces or intelligence in the State supposed or contended that slavery could live or thrive here, and alluded to the reconcard amendment to the execution of the United

by Mr. McGrew.

Mr. Charling was opposed to the postponement of the question. He wanted to vote for the bill now. We don't want the bill on the table. Every copperhead in the State wants niggers, and no loyal man wanted to have anything to do with them.

Mr. McGraw said his only object was to give the House an opportunity to caimly consider the subject. No great loss or daming could occur to the proposition by a single day's delay.

loss of damage could occur to the proposed to day's delay.

Mr. Pinnett. opposed the bill because it proposed to take away the property of loyal citizens without remuneration, which was unconstitutional. He had always been an anti-slavery man, and had been stigmatized as an abolitionist; but he wanted to be just before he was generous. Let us stand still and see the salvation of

institution effectually, and he should support the proposition most likely to accomplish its thorough eradication beyond the shadow of a doubt.

The House refused to lay on the table and print.

Mr. FERGURON called the ayes and noes upon the substitute, with the following result:—Ayes 18, noes 31.

The bill was then ordered to its engressment.

The inquisition over the remains of Mr. Horace Cush mitted suicide early on the morning of the 25th ultime, by jumping from an upper window into the yard, was yesterday concluded before Coronel Gamble.

Mrs. Caroline E. Cushing testified that her husb January, and on his return in the afternoon he seemed to be excited, and subsequently, at his request, a doctor was sent for. Mr. Cushing told his wife that he had crossed the ferry several times, and also stood on the pier looking at the water. He also remarked to her that if any person had touched him on the shoulder he thought he would have jumped into the water. He complained of pain in his head, and said he felt rather flighty. On the doctor's arrival he seemed to think that Mr. Cushing had an attack of brain fever, and prescribed accordingly; he rested quietly during the night up to about six o'clock the following morning, when he asked Mrs. Cushing to get him a drink of water; as the arose to do so deceased got out of bed, threw up the window and instantly leaped down into the yard; Mrs. Cushing knew of no cause which should prompt him to commit the act.

John J. Crane, M. D., deposed to having been attending deceased for several years; during the past few years cand the doctory he has suffered at times great depression of spirits, the result, in my opinion, of a system of perspirits, the result, in my opinion, of a system of perspirits, the result, in my opinion, of a system of perspirits, the result, in my opinion, of a system of perspirits, the result, in my opinion, of a system of perspirits, the result, in my opinion, of a system of perspirits, the result, in the substant of a system of perspirits, the result, in my opinion, of a system of perspirits, the result, in my opinion, of a system of perspirits, the result, in the substant of the subst

John J. Crane, M. D., deposed to having been attending deceased for several years; during the past few years
(said the doctor) he has suffered at times great depression
of spirits, the result, in my opinion, of a system of persecution, continually followed up, by those to whom he
was indebted at the time of his failure in 1861; deceased's
mind had become so depressed that he showed confirmed
symptoms of melancholy, and in one of these fits of
melancholy, in my opinion, he committed the act which
caused his death.

caused his death.

The jury found "That the deceased came to his death by concussion of the brain, with fracture of the skull, the result of injuries received by jumping out of a window on the morning of January 25, 1865, while laboring under temporary aperration of mind." Deceased was forty-

A CONVICT HANGS HIMSELP. The Twenty-first precinct police yesterday sent a dis patch to the central office station that a convict named George White had committed suicide by hanging himself on board of the Blackwell's Island steamboat, while lying at the dock, foot of Twenty-sixth street, East river. The remains were conveyed to the Bellevue hospital dead-house, and Coroner Gamble notified to hold an inquest. Deceased was thirty-five years of age and born in Ire-land.

Coroner Collin yesterday held an inquest at the Sailor's Home, in Cherry street, on the body of John Bond, a caman, who committed suicide by jumping from a win dow of his room, the fourth floor of the premises, to the rear yard. When found, early in the morning, deceased was quite dead. In his fall deceased broke the iron railing of the piazza, fracturing his skull and left arm, and also lacerating his scalp. Bond was suffering from aberration of mind, caused by the too free indulgence in spirituous liquors. Deceased had shipped in the Powhatan, bound for California, and was to have sailed yesterday. He was thirty years of age and a native of the United States.

City Intelifgence.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS IN JANUARY. -The re turns at the offices of the several collectors in this city show that during the mouth of January just ended the large sum of \$3,214,676 was collected as internal revenue. This sum was made up in the various districts as fol-

OWS;—
District.
\$543,922 8 \$1,375,826
\$110,583 9 197,381
\$155,892 32 700,201
\$130,808

Total \$3,214,676
Tur Ethnological Society

The Ethnological Society .—The Ethnological Society held their twenty-second anniversary meeting on the 22d ult., when the following gentlemen were elected corresponding members:—Señor Navarro, Consul General of the Mexican republic; Rev. Dr. King, of Athens, Greece; Dr. E. W. Lyle, of the Shanghae Mission, and the Rev. Mr. Riggs. The old board of officers were reflected, with a single exception—Mr. Charles L. Brare having been chosen corresponding secretary, vice Mr. George Gibbs, who resigned. After the election the society were entertained by Mr. George Squiers, who gave an interesting account of late explorations made by him in Peru. THE BOND STREET HOMOGOPATRIC DISPENSARY.-The

enth annual report of the Bond Street Homosopathic Dispensary has just been issued by Dr. Otto Fulgraff, manager and founder of the institution, and, as usual, represents the progress of homospathy to be most rapid, "even among people in the lower walks of life." During the past year 17,106 cases were treated at the dispensary, 8,067 at their residences, and 42,765 prescriptions were given to patients. These facts, Dr. Fulgraff contends, given to patients. These facts, Dr. Fulgraff contends, afford a sufficient contradiction to practitioners of the old school, who have been in the habit of ridiculing homospathy, by representing that the followers of that system treat their patients on a "diet of soup made by boiling the shadow of a chicken." A branch dispensary has been opened at 194 East Seventh street, and a collection has been made for the purpose of establishing another branch establishment in the northeastern part of the city.

THE WESTCHESTER BURGLARIES - CORRECTION .- In the account of the arrest of burglars in Westchester county, which was published yesterday, the name of John Muller appeared among the arrested, and charged with burg-lary. This was an error. Mr. Muller is not charged with that or any other crime, but was merely held by Justice Necks as a witness.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Housekeepers are cartioned

against two men going to houses for the ostensible puragainst two men going to houses for the ostensible pur-pose of purchasing, stating they have orders from the agent to see the property. Their plan is to separate, so as to take an opportunity when not noticed of pocketing some valuable article. Every one showing their houses to a stranger should be particular to ask for a permit, which is to be left at the house, and not to allow two persons to separate and look at different parts of the house at the same time. The police are now on the track of these theres, and no doubt they will soon be detected.

## EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa at Halifax.

TWO DAYS LATER NEWS

No British Troops En Route for

STATE OF THE MARKETS,

The steamship Africa, from Liverpool at two o'clock on The dates per the Africa are two days late

lost sails and put into Fayal on the 38th of December.

Great Britain.

The London Globs authoritatively states that the reports from America that British troops are about to empark for Canada to meet a possible war from the contemplated recognition of the Seuthern confederacy by England, are absolutely without foundation.

Captain Corbett, commander of the steamer Sea King, prior to her conversion to the rebel cruiser Shenandoah, has again been before a magistrate, charged with enlisting seamen to serve on the Shenandoah. Further conclusive evidence was adduced, and the prisoner was committed for trial, but was subsequently admitted to bail. The commander of the Peruvian war ship Union, who was arrested for a violation of the Foreign Enlistment act, by enlisting seamen in the Thames river, but who got off by some legal irregularity, was again arrested on the arrival of bis chiral.

India and Pacific Steamship Company, which left Liverpool on the 10th of January, sunk on the 17th off Brest, where she was supposed to have run for shelter. Thirty of her crew and one passenger were drowned. Only three of the crew were saved. The lost passenger was Mr. John Hamilton, of Liverpool, the representative of the Panama Railroad Company.

The Atlantic Telegraph Cable.

The shipping of the Atlantic telegraph cable, from the works of Messrs. Glass, Ellot & Co., to the vessel which is to convey it to the steamship Great Eastern, commenced on the 19th of January, and will continue with out intermission until the end of May, when all the cable will be colled on board of the great ship.

The London Times has a very hopeful article on the enterprise, and says that should the weather prove favorable for laying the cable there can be little doubt that it will be successfully done.

The Ministers have presented a bill in the Rigsraad for the abolition of all transit duties in Denmark.

Germany.

At a meeting of the Holstein land proprietors it was resolved to present an address to Austria and Prussia denouncing the former address drawn up by Baron Vou Scheel Plessen, urgently requesting a convecation of the

India.

The Bombay mail of December 28, and of Calcutta of December 21, is received. News generally anticipated. THE VERY LATEST.

LONDON, Jan. 22, 1865. The British news to-day is unimportant. In the Spanish Senate the opposition moved an amend-ment to the Queen's address, declaring a new electoral

tilles, and the preservation of St. Domingo to Spain.

Commercial Intelligence.
Loron, Jan. 20—Evening.
Consols for money, 89% a 59%. Buillion in the bank
has increased £71,600.
Amencon Stock.—The market has been inactive.
Illinois Central Railroad, 49% a 50: Eric Railroad, 33%;
United States five-twenties, 45% a 46.
The funds continue duil; but there is no material fluctuation in the rate of discount. The demand for discount was moderate at unchanged rates. It is rumored that a new loan for Mexico is contemplated. The London Times' city article believes that the rumor is premature, but believes that if the loan is brought out it will be for the purpose of developing the resources of Mexico and benefiting the present bondholders.

Liverpol. Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

[The weekly cotton market was focelved by the Peruvian at Portland.]

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market was quiet and fitmer.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The breadstuffs market was generally dull. Wheat, however, was firmer. Bichardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and others report.—Flour dull. Wheat firmer, having recovered from the decline of Tuesday. Corn very dull.

Tuesday. Corn very dull.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.
The provision market was generally firmer. Gordon, Bruce & Co. and others report:—Beef still advancing. Pork firm; the market is bare. Bacon active and advanced is. Butter firm. Lard active and advanced is. 8 butter firm. Lard active and advanced is. 8 lis. 6d; old, 56s. Tallow quiet and firm.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.
The Brokers Circular reports:—Ashes firmer at 31s., for both pots and pearls. Sugar quiet. Coffse quiet and steady. Rice upward and advanced 3d. a 6d. Linseed inactive and declined 6d. a 9d. Linseed cakes quiet and steady at £9 (extra quality). Linseed oil steady. Whale and cod oils firmer at 64s. 6d.; holders demand an advance. Petroleum steady at 2a for refined.

LONDON MARKETS.

Broadstuffs quiet and steady. Iron dull. Sugar heavy and declined. Coffee quiet. Tea steady. Rice upward. Taillow firmer. Linseed downward. Sprite turpentine advancing—quoted at 67s. a 67s. 6d. Petroleum steady at £18 per ton for crude, 2s. 1d. a 2s. 1½d. for refined. Sperm oil firm at £65. Linseed oil dull.

Sperm oil firm at £65. Linseed oil dull.

THE LATHET MARKETS.
LONDON, Jan. 21—Evening.
Consols, for money, 89% a 80%.
AMERICAN NTOURS.—Illinois Central Railroad, 49% a
50%; Eric Railroad, 34 a 35.
COTTON.—Sales 6,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to
speculators and exporters. The market is firmer, but
unchanged.
BRADSTUFFS.—The market is inactive.
PROVINCOR.—Bed firm at 100s. for fine mees. Bacon
active. Lard buoyant at 56s. a 57s.

PARF, Jan. 22, 1865.
The Bourse closed firm; rentes 61f. 5c.

THE LATE SUPERINTENDENT ROBERTS.—The remains of the late Morris H. Roberts, one of the Superintendents of the Poor of this city, who was stricken down by disease contracted while in the performance of his duties in contracted while in the performance of his duties in assisting the needy, were yesterday conveyed to their last resting place in Greenwood Cemetery, from the residence of the family, No. 273 Hudson avenue. A very large concourse of relatives and sympathizing friends accompanied the body to the grave, including Fortitude Lodge of Freemanons, of which he had for some years have a worthy member.

## CANADA.

A letter from Detroit states that the prisoner Burley would be taken, under military guard, by special train t Suspension Bridge, and thence to Detroit, as necessary papers could be prepared.

Judge Mondelet, of Quebec, on Raiders.

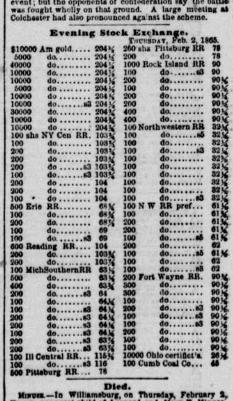
At the opening of the Court of Queen's Bench, Queen Tuesday, Judge Mondelet, in the course of his cliented to the Grand Jury, said:

Another and a greater source of danger lies in the duct of numbers of strangers, who, flying from which they lack the courage to encounter, see anylum on our soil, where they are certain of living perfect security. Were their course confined to their conduct, however little entitled to merit respect of their own countrymen, and the approx of those in the midst of whom they comshield themselves from danger, would, so far, them from the active interference of the govern and of those whose duty it is to maintain order it country. But the instant that—deaf to that feel grafitude which should control their evil propensis they so far forget their duty to us as to endange peace of this country by their outrages against a r with which England and ourselves are on terms of faship, whether they organize their plans of deptecher, or, that carrying them out against the clittee the United States or against their property, in vice of the laws there in force, they take-refuge in this

Confederation in Nova Scotia.

(From the Montreal Herald.)

Nova Scotia papers contain accounts of the first electoral gun which has been fired in that province in the war of confederation. The election took place at Annapolis, a county on the north coast, of which we think Pictou is the chief town. It has always been considered a safe constituency for the present Ministerial party in the province, and their candidate was chosen at the last election by a majority of more than two hundred. In the present election the Ministerial candidate hasbeen beaten, by a majority of about the same number, making a change in the complexion of the constituency of between four and five hundred. We do not learn much about this event; but the opponents of confederation say the battle was fought wholly on that ground. A large meeting at Colchester had also pronounced against the scheme.



Minuse.—In Williamsburg, on Thursday, February 2, Frank, youngest child of Leonard and Mary E. Minuse, aged 2 years, 3 months and 20 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also those os his grandparents, John H. Minuse and W. H. C. Brown, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 176 Third street, this (Friday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, Murhar.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, February 1, Edward M. Murhar, in the 49th year of his age.

The friends of the family and those of his son, Thomas F. Murray, are invited to attend the funeral, which will take place from St. Mary's Star of the Sea church, corner of Court and Luqueer streets, on Esturday morning, atten o'clock, when there will be a requirem high mass for the repose of his soul. The remains will then be removed to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, at half-past two o'clock precisely.

[For Other Deaths See Third Page.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS

Cure pains of the joints, and are the best application for varicose velus; even anerisms where the enlargement can be covered by the porous plaster.

Sold by all Druggists.

CORNS, BUNIONS, BAD NAILS, AC., CURED WITE out pain by Dr. RICE, 58 Bowery, Evenings at S. Adelphi street, Brooklyn, Rice's Annikilator cures dorn busions, chilbiana, Ac. By mail 10 equip.